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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ANNIE MORRIS.

A STORY.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Cousins!—dost thou not believe in dreams? A voice of warning speaks prophetic to us?

Walpole. There is no doubt that there exist.

Yet I will not call them.

Voice of warning that announces to us Only the inevitable! And can we say Ere it is done, sometimes paints its image In the atmosphere, so often do the spirits Of great events stride on before the events, And in to-day already walk to-morrow.

Who that has ever thought, loved, and suffered, in this cross-blessed world, has not, sometimes, in his life-time, felt the truth of the poet's words. Death is easy, and "a man's last taper" is not so terrible; but man's ambition, and the thirst of the acquisition of wealth, and power, still exists, and must. So long as men walk "the unsteady rope of life," with vision limited by sense, there will come, from the unfathomable abysses above and below him, prophetic intimations, mysterious whispers, strange sounds, like that of "the going in the tops of the mulberry trees," heard by the poet-king of Israel in the valley of Raphaim under fear comes upon him, and he stands swayed before the mysteries of his own heart. Science and philosophy have done much towards explaining the laws of the natural and physical world, but they cannot gauge spirit; and whenever the enthusiastic thoughts pauses and turns his torch upon his own heart, he is startled to find lurking *there* the very shadows which he fancied had fled from earth before its light.

"Hands of invisible spirits touch the strings."

"Of that mysterious instrument, the soul, And play the trumpet."

The place in our neighbor-hood which always calls up, in my mind, reflections similar to the above. It is the site of an old farmhouse, for nothing is now left of the building but a portion of the huge chimney, including the wide fire-places, in which the swallow and the wren build their nests and rear their young.

But, because we speak of ruin and decay, our tale is not necessarily one of horror—"of ghosts and goblins, and the like." "A tapestry" "old tapestry" is a hundred thousand years old; for no such evil reputation hovers over the spot. The old house was built in the infancy of the settlement, by Deacon Ezra G.—whose gray tombstone is visible from the window where I write, and inscribed upon it, in quaint old letters, stand these words: "I shall behold the face of my forgiving God, and stand complete in righteousness, washed in my Saviour's blood!"—and was tenanted for nearly a century by those who have all been laid by his side in the same quiet grave.

Moreover, the cow-hay, as he passes with his lowing herd, loves to linger there at nightfall, to watch the sun set over the Sugar-loaf peak; and little sun-bonneted school-girls come there of a summer noon tide, to gather the white roses or ripe gooseberries from the straggling bushes that still mark the site of the old garden; and childhood lingers not willingly where lurk the shadows of horror or gloom. Perchance there is not another in the village, save myself, to whom the sight of the old place may raise any other feeling save that of passing regret that the G— family should become extinct among us, and the old place go to decay.

The last of that race died in my early childhood, devising the bulk of his somewhat dilapidated estate to the Ecclesiastical Society. So the old house became a kind of caravanserai for all the migratory families in that region: sometimes it would stand unoccupied for some months, and then, perchance, some mechanic from the neighboring factory village would move in, and make a home for himself at the windows, and new faces at the master-house; but these were also birds of passage, vanishing at the first change in the manufacturing sky. Thus the year slipped by, deepening the brown hue of the old clapboards, and thickening the green mosses on the roof, until, at last, the "Society's Committee" received a letter respecting the old house, which suddenly made it an object of interest and importance to every one in the village. Mrs. Morris, inquiring into the condition of the farm-houses, and expressing a desire to rent it for an indefinite period, if it was in a habitable condition, as she wished to take up her abode in the country.

She gave the name, the post-mark—which was that of a distant city—and an identical remark that she was a distant relative of the G—, and had once visited the old house, the letter concluding with a reference to her history or condition. The curiosity of our neighbors was at fault. Turn the letter which they would, they could make nothing more from it.

If I do not tell you, the G—'s had been

an old patriarchal family, and their collateral branches were scattered widely over the country; therefore, while the carpenters and masons were engaged in repairing the house, the *ententes* of the village were quite some evil against which neither prayer nor fast could prevail.

If the mother remained you of "night crowning with stars," or better still, of a dark mountain lake, over whose motionless depths their thoughts linger in wonder, Annie, sweet Annie Morris, the daughter, was like the lily that springs by its margin, all the fairer for its shade; and yet, as color laid at the roots of bulbous plants are said to transmit their tints to the flowers, so their shadows had not been without their influence on her gay, glad spirit, and she had words of grave thoughts in one young woman.

Mrs. Morris's quiet, reserved manners were not calculated to render her very popular among the visiting portion of our community.

They set her down as a "queer body," and hoped there might be no good reason for her keeping such a close tongue about her family affairs; but the neighbors, when they came to know her, felt for her a sincere love and respect.

Some favors which my mother was enabled to give them strangers, laid the foundation of a warm friendship between our families, and in a few months Annie and I became inseparable companions.

As I became almost an inmate in the family, I felt so to speak, more and more definitely, the strange gloom that overhung them, and caught more than ever, the pale face of Mrs. Morris fixed upon me.

Her eyes were equally bright, and her hair was as black as ever, but her expression was

more sombre, and her smile less gay, and her voice less musical.

Not long since, I had the pleasure of seeing a copy of the "Sybil," by Dominguez, and was struck by her resemblance to it, especially when she was in the village, and left it to me.

It was different; the Sybil's look was one of rapt expectation; Mrs. Morris's that of hope, of inevitable fate—just such a look as Jephthah might have cast upon his child, as she went forth, with her companions, to the hills.

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STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year	\$2
Three copies, one year	5
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
Single copy, six months	1
Ten copies, six months	5

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A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$2, will entitle the person to receive up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$3, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$1 per year. Agents sometimes add a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We call the attention of our *New Jersey* readers to the *Era* extra, enclosed in their papers, containing electoral tickets for that State. Let them be well circulated.

The proceedings of the Convention in North Carolina were most cheering. We hope our readers in that State, not supplied with tickets, will take the pains to copy from the *Era*.

In the Virginia ticket, we are enabled to supply the blank, so that it is now complete.

COMMUNICATIONS come crowding on us at the last hour, but there is no room.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to our publishing friends for many new publications, notice of which is deferred till our next.

ODD NUMBERS OF THE ERA WANTED.—The large demands lately for the paper, have exhausted several of our numbers. Subscribers who keep files are sending us to occasionally for numbers to complete them. Those who do not file the *Era* will please send us the following numbers, if they have them on hand, and do not want them: 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 299, 300, 302, and 303.

THE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS of a meeting in Carroll county, Ohio, reached us too late for publication in our last number.

CORRESPONDENTS must excuse us. We shall have more room for their favors after the election.

THE TIME FOR ACTION COME.

The argument is exhausted—the time for action has come. Next Tuesday the People will be called upon to vote. It is useless to deal in heavy articles this week—nobody will have leisure to read them.

The candidates and parties are known—their merits have been fully discussed—their positions are defined—probable results have been contemplated. The ballot-box must now decide.

Let no voter neglect his duty. The People have asserted the right of self-government—they have established their own government—their action is necessary to carry it on—for what they omit to do, as well as for what they do, they are accountable. If, through the neglect of one voter to be at his post, a candidate with wrong principles be chosen, he is just as blameworthy as the man who votes for him—more so; for that man may have voted in accordance with his honest convictions, while he has been false to his convictions.

The newspapers say that the popular vote at the election for State officers in Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday of this month was forty or fifty thousand less than the vote in that State for President in 1848. According to this seventy-five thousand voters must have staid at home! Is it well thus to trifl with the inestimable right of suffrage? If these men were disappointed by the action of the old party, why did they not cast their votes for the Free Democratic candidates? They would then have had a meaning, and produced an impression. Now, they are without language or influence. We hope there will be a full vote on the pending election. Shall they control our national party? Shall it dictate to us our Presidents? Shall it plot for its aggrandizement, use the Federal Government in subservience to its selfish designs, and at the same time enforce its decree for the suppression of Freedom of Discussion? These questions are important enough to quicken the life-blood of every American, and exact from him an answer at the ballot-box.

Let every friend of Freedom be at his post in season, supplied with arguments for the wavering, and tickets for the forgetful. Thousands of votes are lost to Liberty at every election, for want of a little attention in these respects.

No voter can find in the signs of the times any excuse for remissness. He is an inattentive observer, who does not see that the next four years may bring forth events nearly touching the very life of this Union. The future lowers with the portentous questions of Cuban annexation and Mexican dismemberment; and we all know the power that is forcing these upon us.

Let our friends now redeem their promises. From all parts of the country word has come of deepened interest in the Anti-Slavery cause, of the augmented strength of its supporters. Let the ballot-box show this: votes wanted now, not words.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

There is always a controversy between the two old parties concerning the results and bearings of the fall elections immediately preceding the Presidential elections. The Whigs, proceeding on the assumption that their candidate for the Presidency generally is stronger than his party, will not admit that the State elections afford the data for estimating the result of the Presidential struggle.

Both parties strive to make all they can out of them, for the encouragement of their adherents respectively, so that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the facts as they are. To this hour, the results of the elections in Iowa and Maine are claimed by the advocates of each of the two parties as favorable; and the probability is, that we shall not know the exact returns in Ohio and Pennsylvania till their publication can produce no effect upon the November contest.

In Maine, the Whigs made a gain in the Congressional election; but the Maine Liquor Law evidently so confounded parties that it is impossible to arrive at any definite relation to the relative strength of parties from the popular vote.

In Vermont, no change in political aspects occurred worthy of notice, except the reorganization of the Hunker Democracy.

In Pennsylvania, the popular vote, much reduced below that of 1848, shows, however, a

large majority in favor of the Democratic State officers—varying according to fluctuating accounts, from twelve to eighteen thousand. The Whigs say that the falling off was chiefly their vote—that the election was no test of their strength—that the thousands who stood at home will turn out in November, and give the State to Scott. The Democrats satisfied with their triumph, deride these speculations.

Of the Free Soil vote, generally, we have gleaned but a few items. In some parts of the State, the Free Democrats have done well. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* gives the following as the Free Democratic vote for Assemblymen, in that county:

Foster, 2,621; Hayes, 1,046; Edgar, 1,019; Mr. Foster, one of the editors of the *Dispatch*, says he received, in addition to the party vote of 1,014, the suffrages of 195 Democrats, 40 Natives, and 1,373 Temperance men.

From Ohio, the returns are yet contradictory. Telegraphic despatches from the office of the *Statesman* (Democrat) say that the Democrats have carried their State ticket by 18,000 or 20,000 majority. The Whig presses assert that the Democratic majority is shown by the returns to be reduced to six or eight thousand, and this they confidently expect to overcome in November. The Congressional delegation will probably stand as it now does. The Legislature, controlled by a Democratic majority, so restricted the State as to throw Giddings, Townsend, and Campbell, into districts containing, it was supposed, strong majorities against them. Townsend was far worse dealt with than the others, and has failed this time of re-election. But his vote is very large, and his re-election two years hence we may suppose to be assured. Giddings has overcome all opposition, and returns again to Congress, to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies. Campbell, too, is returned by the strength of the Anti-Slavery influence. Galloway, an Anti-Slavery Whig, came with a few votes of defeating Dr. Olds. In the Cleveland district, Edward Wade, the Free Soil Democratic candidate, is elected, over both Whig and Democratic competitors. Everywhere, the Free Democratic vote appears to have increased. Wade has a majority of near 1,300, and Giddings of about 1,500. The *True Democrat* says:

"In Townsend's and Brinkerhoff's—the 13th and 14th—districts, the majority against the Free Democracy, making the past the test, has to be counted by the Whigs. The Old Line had in these recent majorities. Yet, in those that majority is reduced—everywhere Free Soil, as a principle and in spirit, has a lodgment, is a power feared and to be felt. No party is safe that opposes it. No politician is ancient, faithful supporter of the Old Line—Morrow, always relied upon in any shock—even Morrow is broken, and stands forth redressed, and in part regenerated."

In Indiana, the Democrats have carried their ticket by an overwhelming majority. From the Free Democrats we have yet heard nothing, but doubt not that they have acquitted themselves well.

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The German citizens and the PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

In a recent letter from Kosuth to the Germans of the United States, which appears in the *New York Tribune* of the 16th instant, he thus counsels them:

"I hope that the Germans in America, conscious that they hold the balance of power in their hands, have not thrown their votes to the Whigs, but that they will support the Free Democracy, making the past the test, to the best of their ability."

In Indiana, the Democrats have carried their ticket by an overwhelming majority. From the Free Democrats we have yet heard nothing, but doubt not that they have acquitted themselves well.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH.

It must gratify every friend of Freedom to watch the progress of a Free Democratic organization in the Slave States. The fact confirms what we have always said, that the cause to which it is pledged is not sectional, but national, and that the Union is safe.

"Resolved. That, in view of the condition of political institutions in the Old World—a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and conceptions of the Constitution which have been handed down to us from our fathers."

"Resolved. That, in view of the condition of political institutions in the Old World—a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and conceptions of the Constitution which have been handed down to us from our fathers."

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ELECTION NEWS.

Pennsylvania.—The Congressional vote in the 2d district of Pennsylvania, at the late election, was as follows:

Ritchie, W., 4,092; Shannon, D., 4,532; Craig, F. D., 641; Wickes, A., 270.

In the 22d district, Howe, W., 2,188; Gibson, D., 1,637; Shinn, F., 365; Shaver, A., 879.

Columbus co., Ohio.—The Free Democratic vote in this county is 600—twice as large as it has ever been at a State election. The Free-Soilers there say they will give Hale a thousand.

Western Reserve.—The official returns of the two Congressional districts of the Western Reserve are as follows:

19th district—Wade, F. S., 5,305; Case, W., 4,014; Wilson, D., 3,734; Majority for Wade over Case, 1,291; over Wilson, 1,571.

20th district—Giddings, F. S., 5,764; Woods, D., 4,427; Newton, W., 4,147; Majority for Giddings over Woods, 1,337; over Newton, 1,617.

The vote by counties is thus given:

Giddings. Woods. Newton.	4,169
Ashtabula - 2,601 932 1,882	
Trumbull - 2,042 1,924 1,551	
Mahoning - 1,109 1,571 736	
Total 5,752 4,427 4,169	
Necessary for a choice - - - - 110	
Erasus Fairbanks - - - - 123,795	
John S. Robinson - - - - 14,938	
Lawrence Brainerd - - - - 9,446	
Scattering - - - - 20	
Total 5,305 4,013 3,734	

In Geauga, the Whigs and Democrats united on the county ticket, but were defeated by the Free Democrats. Lake, too, says the Western Reserve Chronicle, sent forth its greeting, and beaten a combination of Hunkerdom against freedom.

In the 20th district, last year, on the vote for Governor, the Democrats were 616 ahead of the Free Democrats. Now, it seems, the former are left out of sight.

Morrow co., Ohio.—Morrow county, strongly Democratic, and which gave, in 1851, 1,797 votes for Wood, and only 265 for Lewis, has returned, it is stated, a majority for the Free Democratic ticket. Mr. Hale's visit was not for nothing.

The German Free Soil Vote in Cleveland is said by the True Democrat to have been very large.

Portage co., Ohio.—The Free Democratic vote for Congress, in Portage, was 1,021; for Supreme Judge of the State, 1,131.

Ashland county, Ohio.—Vote for Congress: Townsend, 230; Lockwood, 964; Johnson, 2,136.

Medina county, Ohio.—Vote for Congress: Townsend, 952. Here, as in the other counties, Townsend ran ahead of his ticket.

Wayne county, Ohio.—Vote for Congress: Townsend, 141; Lockwood, 1,517; Johnson, 2,558.

Huron co., Ohio.—Vote for Congress: Brinkhoff, F. D., 74; Lindsey, 1,400; Sadler, 1,875.

Knox co., Ohio.—Vote for Congress: J. W. Vance, F. D., 723; W. Winn, D., 2,349; W. R. Sapp, W., 1,470.

Bowen co., Ohio.—Vote for Congress: Brinkhoff, F. D., 285; Sadler, W., 1,677; Lindsey, D., 2,672.

Summit co., Ohio.—Vote for Congress: Bliss, D., 1,660; Lyman, W., 1,970; Earle, F. D., 499; Pierce, Ind., 17.

Twenty-third District, Pa.—Vote for Congress: Allison, W., 5,340; Trant, D., 5,369; White, F. D., 1,056.

The Free Soil vote in the 25th Congressional district, Pennsylvania, was as follows:

Dick (W.) Cutler, (D.) Gould, (F.S.) Moore.	172,433
Buffington's vote - - - - 153,692	
Majority - - - - 18,741	
Canal Commissioner.	
Hopkins's vote - - - - 171,153	
Hoffman's vote - - - - 151,432	
Majority - - - - 19,731	
The full vote of the State is given as follows:	
Supreme Judge.	
Woodward's vote - - - - 172,433	
Buffington's vote - - - - 153,692	
Majority - - - - 18,741	
Canal Commissioner.	
Hopkins's vote - - - - 171,153	
Hoffman's vote - - - - 151,432	
Majority - - - - 19,731	
The full vote of the State is given as follows:	
Supreme Judge. Canal Com.	
Democratic - - - - 172,433	
Whig - - - - 153,692	
Free Soil - - - - 2,466	
Native American - - - - 2,510	
Total vote - - - - 328,591	
333,282	

The Bulletin remarks:

"This is a considerably smaller vote than any cast since 1848, and only a little larger than the Presidential vote of 1844."

It will be observed that Hoffman's full-fledged three of Cass's vote, while Hoffman falls behind Taylor's no less than 32,081. The election in New York will doubtless call out a much heavier vote than that of the State election. It will probably exceed 400,000."

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET OF VIRGINIA.

We again call attention to the Free Democratic Electoral Ticket of Virginia. It is printed now in a corrected form:

For President—JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire.

For Vice President—GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana.

Electors for the State of Virginia—1st dist., S. M. Bell; 2d, Joseph Ludwick; 3d, Jos. Bell; 4th, Silas Miller; 5th, John T. H. Hobson; 6th, John T. Hobson; 7th, Moses Fravel; 8th, Miller Hobson; 9th, P. G. Pratt; 10th, J. T. Todd; 11th, David Hotchkiss; 12th, John Gilman; 13th, John Green; 14th, John Parkinson; 15th, J. D. Scott.

NEW JERSEY ELECTORAL TICKET FOR HALE AND JULIAN.

Electors at Large—Jonathan Parkhurst, Jas. M. Cooper.

District Electors—Alexander Black, Stacy Taylor, George H. Evans, Jas. S. Norris, Thos. V. Johnson.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION OF N. CAROLINA.

The Free Soil State Convention of North Carolina assembled at New Salem, Randolph county, on Saturday, the 16th October, for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors.

Alfred Vestal was chosen President, and J. Alfred Vestal was chosen Vice-President, and J. Alfred Vestal was chosen Secretary.

It was voted that a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the editors of the Greensboro Patriot and National Era, with a request that they publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

ALFRED VESTAL, Chairman.

J. P. JULIAN, { Secretaries.

CIRCULATION OF UNCLE TOM'S CARIN IN ENGLAND.—The editor of the Independent (N. H.) Democrat says that while in Boston, last week, he was informed by Mr. Beekman, of the London publisher of "Uncle Tom," that the number of copies it had already published and sold, amounted to 400,000!

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Free Democracy have made the following nominations in this state:

First, David T. Disney; 2, J. Scott Harrison; 3, L. D. Campbell; 4, Mathias H. Nichols; 5, Alfred P. Edgerton; 6, Andrew Ellison; 7, James C. Dobbin; 8, Thomas Kennedy; 9, G. White, Sen.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the editors of the Greensboro Patriot and National Era, with a request that they publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

CINCINNATI—THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The elections in this State on the 12th instant, resulted on the whole in favor of the Democrats. There was no election of a Governor this year, which is usually taken as a test of party strength, but Members of Congress, one Judge of the Supreme Court, and one Member of the Board of Public Works were chosen, Captain of the Guards, and Auditor of State.

John S. Robinson, of Cincinnati, was chosen Governor.

John S. Robinson, of Cincinnati, was chosen Auditor General.

John S. Robinson, of Cincinnati, was chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John S. Robinson, of Cincinnati, was chosen Commissioner of Land Office—Nathan Pierce.

Board of Education—J. A. Stone, E. F. Baldwin, Enoch M. Bartlett.

Electors—Charles Gurley, H. Hallock, J. Bradwell, F. M. Thomas, D. W. C. Leach.

THE FREE DEMOCRATS IN OHIO.—Democrats in Roman, Whigs in Italics, Free Democrats in small capitals.

1, David T. Disney; 2, J. Scott Harrison; 3, L. D. Campbell; 4, Mathias H. Nichols; 5, Alfred P. Edgerton; 6, Andrew Ellison; 7, James C. Dobbin; 8, Thomas Kennedy; 9, Edward Wade; 10, Andrew Stuart.

* Members of the present House.

THE FREE DEMOCRATS OF VERMONT held their State Convention on the 12th, at Montpelier. An electoral ticket was chosen, and a State Committee appointed—E. D. Barber, Chairman. The resolutions adopted were brief and to the point.

"Resolved, That we regard the platforms laid down by the two parties at Baltimore, containing, in their most important sentiments, doctrines repugnant to the fundamental principles of civil liberty and true republicanism; and that in and through the organization and principles of the Free Democracy, rightly developed and carried out, we see the only hope for freedom and humanity, as connected with the American Union."

"Resolved, That we heartily approve the platform of the Free Soil party at Pittsburgh, and the nominations there made, and rejoice that the two are so in harmony that we can honestly approve the one without repudiating the other; and that we cannot respect the consist-

ency or integrity of those whose consciences consent to support a candidate whose principles they 'execrate' and 'spit upon.'

FRIENDS IN INDIANA.—The Herald of Free-dom says that at the late meeting for sufferings of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends, the members "were earnestly recommended not to vote for Scott or Pierce; but, if they voted at all, to show their consistency by voting for Hale and Julian."

VERMONT.

The votes cast at the recent election for Governor and other officers of the State of Vermont have been canvassed in Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, and the following shown to be the result of the popular ballot:

Whole number of votes	48,218
Necessary for a choice	24,110
Erasus Fairbanks	23,795
John S. Robinson	14,938
Lawrence Brainerd	9,446
Scattering	20

The votes cast at the recent election for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer were substantially the same.

It appears that there was no choice by the people, the Legislature proceeded to the election of a Governor with the following result:

Whole number of votes	218
Necessary for a choice	110
Erasus Fairbanks	117
John S. Robinson	61
Lawrence Brainerd	40
Scattering	20

The votes cast at the recent election for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer were substantially the same.

It appears that there was no choice by the people, the Legislature proceeded

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPLY OF HENRY WARD BEECHER
To the *Strictures* of the New York *Observer*,
upon the allusion made in "Uncle Tom's
Cabin" to the Rev. Joel Parker.

[CONCLUDED.]

The narrative of events which we now resume, left Mrs. Stowe at New Haven, whence she was to send me what she chose to be the final form of publication. Accordingly, on or near the 5th of June, I received from her a letter of instructions, from which I extract as follows:

Letter of Mrs. Stowe.

Extract, dated New Haven, June 4.
"I told him I had it; and then I said to him, 'If he likes it publish; if he wants the phraseology altered in any wise, you have carte blanche to act in the matter.' Of course you will have equal respect to my honor and his."

"Now I am under this misfortune: I cannot say that I am satisfied he never used the words in my book, for the simple reason that he does not. I should not be in the least surprised if it should appear, in course of some multifarious things he has said and written, this very form of expression should turn up. It does seem to me that, in its present form, it must have had an origin."

"Now, he evidently shrinks from publishing in this form, that 'Mr. Parker authorizes me to deny,' &c., and wants me to substitute the form, 'I am satisfied he never, &c.;' that is, I am satisfied he never, &c. I am well pleased with this change." — I will publish it, and he may do "what he likes."

"Put it in the *Tribune* and *Era*; but be sure he and lawyer both set it first; for I gave my word it should be shown, and I want all righteously fulfilled."

"Yours in haste,
H. B. S."

The card which was enclosed was as follows:

Mrs. Stowe's Card.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The author of this work quoted on page 191 the following sentiments, ascribed to the Rev. Joel Parker, speaking of slavery: "There is no evil but such as are inseparable from any other relations in social and domestic life."

This sentiment and language has been quite extensively and publicly attributed to Mr. Parker, in the most respectable public prints in this country and in England. It was quoted at the meeting of an ecclesiastical body there, and, in connection with many remarks of the same character from other American ministers, formed the subject of a discussion on the propriety of admiring Anti-Slavery pulpits—a discussion which excited at the time a considerable sensation. Finally, it was published among the historic documents of the Anti-Slavery Society for the year 1850, and a copy of the report placed in the hands of Mr. Parker; but no public denial was ever made.

The author therefore quoted it as an acknowledged sentiment of Mr. Parker, with the same air of confidence as any well-known uncontradicted sentiment of public men generally alluded to and quoted.

Since coming to this city, she has learned with some surprise, by correspondence and personal interviews with Mr. Parker, that he considers himself misrepresented and injured by the quotation in the connection, and she feels that justice and honor require a fair statement of what may justly be said on his side of the subject.

At the present time, the language of the quotation in the book is not the precise language of Mr. Parker, and that the reader may fairly judge of this, the two quotations are placed side by side:

Mr. Parker.

"Slavery 'has no evil which is not inseparable from any other relation in social and domestic life.'

But, as it is the connection which fairly imports the sense of any detached sentence, it is further proper that the reader be made aware of the connection in which the remark occurs.

In the year 1846, a discussion was held in the Philadelphia *Observer*, between Rev. Mr. Rood and Mr. Parker, to the following effect:

Mr. Rood held that the various evils of slavery, such as the severing of families, the holding for mere purposes of gain, the forbidding of education, and the physical sufferings inflicted on the slave, were irretrievably connected with the system of American slavery, and could not be separated from it.

Mr. Parker maintained that these various evils could be separated from the system of slavery, and that there was no evil that could not be separated from it, excepting such as attend every lawful relation.

While the author stands by himself, it would appear to justify American slavery, as it is, and to state that its evils as they now exist are no greater than the evils of other lawful relations, but that in its connection it is practicable to separate these evils from slavery in every case.

Although the author does not agree with this statement of Dr. Parker's in itself, nor with the mode in which he adduces in support of it, yet she admits it fair and true to his character as a man and Christian, than the other, and regrets that through Mr. Parker's delay to rectify the very general misunderstanding as to his language and sentiments, she has been betrayed into an unintentional injustice.

[To have been signed] H. B. STOWE.

The reader will observe the instructions given me.

Before proceeding now to the interview which I had with Dr. Parker, it is proper to pause and consider the public impression which has been caused by the statements of the *Observer* and *Advertiser*.

It would appear from their statements, and it is the general impression generally produced upon the public mind, that I drew up this correspondence of my own mind, and took it to Dr. Parker; that he examined it, and turned me off by saying that it might, after he had seen my course, with some modification, be satisfactory to him, and that Dr. Parker was shortly after utterly amazed to see the letters published.

What, then, was the public judge of the man and his character? That he was a man of

intelligence, and that he was a man of

character, and that he was a man of

integrity, and that he was a man of

honesty, and that he was a man of

truth, and that he was a man of

justice, and that he was a man of

right, and that he was a man of

kindness, and that he was a man of

charity, and that he was a man of

mercy, and that he was a man of

generosity, and that he was a man of

generousness, and that he was a man of